

the Sines of the Radical Parts, and multiply those parts by 3, the results are also roots of the cubick Æquation first proposed.

EXAMPLE.

$$aaa - 21a - 20 = 0$$

The cube Roots of the Binomials are  $+2\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{-\frac{3}{4}}$   
 $+2\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{-\frac{3}{4}}$

Their sum is the Root sought  $= +5$

And the other two Roots are  $-\frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}}$   
 $-\frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{2\frac{1}{4}}$

Also in this Æquation  $a^3 - 60a - 12 = 0$

The Binomial Roots are  $+4 + \sqrt{-4}$   
 $+4 - \sqrt{-4}$

Hence the Root sought is  $+8$

And the other two roots are  $-4 + \sqrt{+12}$   
 $-4 - \sqrt{+12}$ .

ADVERTISEMENT.

These papers were sent by Mr. Collins to Dr. Wallis in a Letter of 3 Oct. 1682, (with this Character, *I have sent you here with my thoughts about some defects in Algebra:*) and are a Copy of what he had written to some other (but I know not whom) to whom he speaks all along in the second person, whereas of others he speaks in the third person. And he did intend (had he lived longer) to perfect it further; by omitting some things which (though here he notes as defects) he found after to be done already, and supplying some others. But he lived not to perfect it, and therefore (that it be not lost) we here give it as we found it.

O X F O R D,

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